

all the legs are unmetallic green and the front tibiæ slightly toothed on the distal half only.

The discoloration regarded by Burmeister as a sexual peculiarity may possibly be due to immaturity or to the action of preservatives. I have seen it in all stages, and it appears to be one of these imperfect specimens which has been honoured with specific rank by Herr Nonfried, under the name of *Sulcipalpus subviolaceus*.

Dr. Ohaus has kindly pointed out to me that a name—*Anomala solida*—used by me in a previous paper (Trans. Ent. Soc. Lond. 1899, p. 257) dealing with sexual dimorphism in the Rutelidæ is occupied by a species of Erichson's placed as synonymous with *A. ænea* by Gemminger and Harold, but regarded as distinct by Dr. Ganglbauer. I therefore rename my species *Anomala mutata*.

LII.—*Descriptions of Genera and Species of Coleoptera from South Africa.* By H. S. GORHAM, F.Z.S. &c.

[Concluded from p. 365.]

Fam. Endomychidæ.

Ancylopus bisignatus, Gerst. Mon. Endom. p. 192.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury, in marsh-rubbish (*Marshall*). Three males.

These seem to differ a little from Senegal specimens by their darker red colour and by the base of the elytra being narrowly and indeterminately black. The legs are also very dark. Gerstaecker, by an error, says the *middle* tibiæ in the male are toothed; it is, of course, the front tibiæ, and the middle pair only, as he afterwards says, bent near their apices.

Ancylopus unicolor, Gerst. Mon. Endom. p. 194.

A single male specimen without the locality, but I believe from Salisbury with the preceding. The front and middle tibiæ are both toothed, as they are in *A. melanocephalus* ♂.

Ædiarthrus natalensis, Gerst. Mon. Endom. p. 346, t. iii. fig. 5.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury, "in a swamp" (*Marshall*).

Gerstaecker seems to have considered both sexes to have the enlarged ninth joint of the antennæ; in one of the two examples sent by Mr. Marshall it is not so, and I have observed the same in other examples. It appears to be the sexual character of the male, as the legs have the tibiæ more bent in the example with a swollen joint. I have an example of a *Danaë* from Zanzibar with black antennæ, without an enlarged joint, which seems to be very near, if not identical with, *Ædiarthrus senegalensis*. I have seen so very few *Danaë rufula* from Abyssinia, and what I have seen were so ill-preserved, that I think it will be better to adhere to Gerstaecker's genus for the Natal insect. The figure in Gerstaecker does not represent the flattened margin like that of *Stenotarsus*, which, nevertheless, he mentions, and the thorax is shown as much narrower than it is in our insect.

Fam. Coccinellidæ.

Lioadalia flavomaculata, De Geer, Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 103 (1874).

Hab. Natal, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

Lioadalia intermedia, Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 103.

Hab. Natal, Frere (*Marshall*).

Halysia exiguenotata, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Umfuli River; Mashonaland, Salisbury, on *Brachystegia* (*Marshall*).

Thea variegata, Fabr., Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 134.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

Var. maculis brunneis.

Hab. Natal, Malvern (*Marshall*).

Dysis Marshalli, sp. n.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*Marshall*).

Dysis rufocincta, sp. n.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

Dysis orientalis, Weise, Deutsche Ent. Zeits. 1900, Heft i. p. 125.

“Rotundata, convexiuscula, dilute testaceo-flava, nitida; prothorace subtiliter alutaceo et punctulato, elytris punctulatis.

“Long. 3·8 millim.”

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

Of this recently described species three examples have been sent me by Mr. G. Marshall. It was described from N'Guelo, German East Africa.

Caria Welwitschii, Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 171 (1874).

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

The black dots on the elytra seem liable to disappear; in our examples (two in number) the humeral one and that near the suture before the middle alone persist. I have two from Zululand (probably) in which the other spots, or at least a small sutural one, are faintly indicated.

Micraspis bidentata, Muls. (*Alesia*), Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 173.

Hab. Natal, Frere (*Marshall*).

Micraspis inclusa, Muls. (*Alesia*), Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 174.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt.

Micraspis frerensis, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Frere (*Marshall*).

Micraspis striata, Fabr., Muls. (*Alesia*), Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 174.

Hab. Natal, Malvern (*Marshall*).

Chilomenes quadrilineata, Muls. (*Cydonia*), Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 179.

Hab. Natal, Weenen, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

A very common species and widely distributed in South Africa.

Chilomenes lunata, Fabr.

Hab. Natal, Mashonaland, Salisbury.

Chilomenes Weisei, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Umkomaas River (*Marshall*).

Chilomenes picticollis, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

Chilomenes geisha, sp. n.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*). Var. Delagoa Bay (*Marshall*).

Exochomus nigromaculatus, Goeze (*Coccinella*), Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 192.

Exochomus awritus, Scriba, Muls.

Hab. Natal, Frere, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

Exochomus justitiæ, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Malvern, on *Justicia* (Marshall).

Chilocorus distigma, Klug (*Coccinella*), Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 184.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt; Mashonaland, Salisbury, on *Acacia horrida* and various plants and flowers (Marshall).

Var. *elytris impunctatis*.

Crotch mentions the variety without a red spot from Angola. I can only refer a very small example with red spots to this name.

Chilocorus cruentus, sp. n.

Hab. Mashonaland, Lesapi River (Marshall).

Chilocorus Marshalli, sp. n.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (Marshall).

Found feeding on scale-insects on Port Jackson willow.

Platynaspis cupicola, Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 197 (♀ only).

Mas, capite prothoracisque angulis anticis læte aurantiacis.

Femina, capite nigro.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury, on *Lantana* (Marshall).

Three examples (two male, one female) sent.

Platynaspis obscura, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Malvern, Isipingo, Umkomaas River (Marshall).

Lotis bipunctiger, sp. n.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury.

Hyperaspis hottentotta, Muls.? Spec. Col. Trim. p. 645.

Hab. Natal, Frere (Marshall), on *Acacia*.

I am not able to identify this certainly, and think it best to record the Natal insect under this name with doubt. The three examples have black heads and are probably females.

Hyperaspis delicatula, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. p. 693;
Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 236.

Hab. Natal, Frere, on flowers of *Acacia horrida* (Marshall).

I have received three examples of a *Hyperaspis* narrower than the one recorded above, but more distinctly punctured, and all with red heads. One of these I sent to Herr Weise, who remarks:—"Durch die schlanke Form von *delicatula* Muls. verschieden." Crotch (*loc. cit.*) evidently thought it

the male of *H. hottentotta*, and I should be sorry to describe the insect till the point is cleared up. Certainly I see no reason why they should not be the males of the species I regard as *H. hottentotta*, Muls. There is in these males, however, no humeral spot.

Epilachna chrysomelina, Fabr. (*Coccinella*), Muls., Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 71.

Hab. Natal, Tugela River, Weenen, Estcourt.

The form met with in Natal and in the Cape Colony pertains to the var. *bifasciata*, Fabr. (*Coccinella*), in which the black spots have become very large, so that often the two basal ones, and sometimes the two middle ones, are transversely united; but they vary excessively, and no permanent distinction appears to exist except that the examples are larger than those from the Mediterranean district.

Epilachna infirma, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 72.

Hab. Natal, Karkloof (*Marshall*).

Epilachna Paykulli, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 77.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt, on potato &c. (*Marshall*); Tugela River, Weenen; Karkloof.

I have examples from Barberton in the Transvaal.

Epilachna hirta, Thunb., Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 69.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt, on Solanaceæ (*Marshall*).

One of the most widely spread and most variable species.

"It occurs over the whole of Africa" (*Crotch*).

The examples from Estcourt are of the var. *E. insidiosa*, in which there are three black fasciæ, the two posterior being joined in the middle; the thorax is red, and it is longer than the Cape examples in my collection; it is possibly distinct.

Epilachna canina, Fabr. (*Coccinella*), Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 68.

Hab. Natal, Tafel Kop, Ulundi; Malvern; Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

A very widely spread variable species, which has been described under several names when coming from different parts of the African continent. The Natal form with the thorax pale yellow, and to which the Salisbury examples also pertain, is *E. Dregei*, Mulsant.

Epilachna cupicola, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 71.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt, Isipingo (*Marshall*). Several examples.

Epilachna punctipennis, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 76.

Hab. Natal, Isipingo.

Occurs also at Zanzibar, Abyssinia, and the West Coast.

Epilachna Godarti, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 76.

Hab. Natal; Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

Chnootriba similis, Thunb. (*Coccinella*), Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 77.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt; occurs abundantly from Abyssinia to the Cape; on flowers of *Acacia horrida* (*Marshall*).

Chnootriba assimilis, Muls. Spec. Trim. p. 699; Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 77.

Hab. Natal, Umkomaas River.

Scymnus Rosenhaueri, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. p. 966; Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 258.

Hab. Natal, 81 (*Marshall*).

Scymnus Morelleti, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. p. 973; Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 258.

Hab. Natal, 72, 73 (*Marshall*).

Scymnus Castroemi, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. p. 978, var.; Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 258.

Hab. Natal, 174, 196 (*Marshall*).

Scymnus binævatus, Muls. Spec. Col. Trim. p. 975?; Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 258.

Hab. Natal, 170, 171 (*Marshall*).

Scymnus (*Sidis*?) sp.

Hab. Natal, Frere, on flowers of the wattle (*Acacia mollissima*) (*Marshall*).

Ortalia pallens, var. *O. Guillebeaui*, Muls.

This differs from typical *O. pallens* only in having the head and limb of the elytra black; but as we have a specimen from Estcourt in which the margin of the elytra is black while the head is orange, I think Crotch is right in referring them to one species. The specimens from Malvern and Umkomaas in Natal belong to *O. Guillebeaui*, while those from Salisbury are entirely yellow.

Ortalia flaveola, Klug, Muls. Spec. Coll. Trim. p. 895?

Hab. Mashonaland, Lesapi River (*Marshall*).

The determination of this insect is somewhat doubtful. The type is from Madagascar, and Mulsant was inclined to consider it merely a small form of *O. calliops*. The larger of our two examples is only 4 millimetres in length.

Ortalia variata, Muls., Crotch, Rev. Coccin. p. 275.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury; Marandello, Headlands (Marshall).

Ortalia pallens, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 275.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt; Unkomaas River, Malvern; on *Acacia giraffæ* (Marshall); Mashonaland, Salisbury.

Ortalia calliops, Guér., Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 275?

Hab. Mashonaland, Umfuli River (Marshall).

Three examples, excessively like and hardly to be separated from *O. Mäklini*, Muls., may possibly belong to this Madagascar species.

Rodolia? (*Endochilus*, Weise?).

Hab. Natal, Isipingo (Marshall); Zanzibar.

Aulis annexa, Muls., Crotch, *tom. cit.* p. 294.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury, Lesapi River.

Six examples obtained by beating the "mosasa" tree or *Acacia* are probably to be referred to this species; but they differ from a specimen in the Cambridge Museum by the red spots not being so confluent.

Aulis sp.?

Hab. Natal, Frere?, 166 (Marshall).

A single specimen of the size of *A. annexa*, but with the red spots differently arranged, and densely clothed with grey pubescence.

Cyrtaulis sellata, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Malvern (Marshall).

Cyrtaulis scarpustulata, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Frere, Estcourt (Marshall).

Cyrtaulis tristis, sp. n.

Hab. Natal, Frere (Marshall).

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

Halysia exiguenotata, sp. n.

Breviter oblonga, suborbiculata, sordide pallide flava; prothorace

transverso, angulis anticis prominulis vix acutis, margine antico translucido, oculos subtegente; puncto parvo utrinque, et quatuor aliis cum nota fulva **M** ægre signantibus, his sæpe decumbentibus. Elytris punctis nigris, quasi 12-13 in singulis, notatis, quatuor basalibus (humerali per strigam cum basi interdum conjuncto); quatuor in fasciam medianam irregulariter digestis; tribus sub-apicalibus; duobus in lituram apicalem sæpe conjunctis. Punctis pallido cinctis; antennis, palpis pedibusque pallide testaceis. Punctura thoracis distincta, sed creberrima per minuta et sæpe confluentia; elytrorum minus regulariter et inæqualiter crebre sed obsolete impressa.

Long. 6·5 millim.

Hab. Natal, Umfuli River; Mashonaland, Salisbury, on *Brachystegia* (Marshall).

Dysis Marshalli, sp. n.

Suborbicularis, parum oblonga, testacea, nitida, minute vix visibiliter punctata; prothorace sanguineo, margine antico et laterali tenuiter flavo-limbato, medio late nigro vittato; elytris nigris, late æqualiter sanguineo-marginatis, singulis maculis duabus subquadratis flavis, una basi ligata, suturam nigram fere attingente, altera nec suturam nec marginem rufum attingente; corpore subtus cum pedibus aurantiaco.

Long. vix ultra 4 millim.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*G. A. K. Marshall*).

Slightly oblong-ovate; thorax nearly as wide as the elytra at the base, quite three times as wide as long. Head with the trophi yellow, eyes finely granulate. Thorax more than twice and a half times as wide as long; front angles acute; sides widening to about the middle, much rounded, not expanded, but the extreme limb narrowly reflexed; base not margined; the surface even and not impressed; deep orange-red, with the front and side-margins narrowly yellow; the punctuation is very close and very fine. Scutellum black. Elytra with four large yellow spots, two on each almost in a square, but the anterior pair are scarcely separated by the very narrow black edge of the suture, while the posterior ones are more widely divided; the transverse black fascia widens out on the margin of the disk; the whole lateral margin, including the shoulders and apex, is bordered with a deep orange margin of equal width; the whole underside, legs, and mouth-organs are orange-yellow. The epipleuræ are very concave, but not fossulate nor expanded, and terminate before the apex.

Two examples of this very pretty species were sent. It is very like *D. decora*, Muls., a species from Senegal, of which

I have seen the type in the British Museum, but differs in several points, particularly in having the scutellum black and in the elytral spots not having an irregular outline.

I am obliged to Herr J. Weise for having examined this insect and for pointing out its affinities. It was unknown to him as to me.

Dysis rufocincta, sp. n.

D. Marshalli affinis, quoad formam et puncturam simillima, panllum major, supra sanguineo-rufa; capite et subtus cum pedibus flava; elytris nigris, basi et lateribus late æqualiter sanguineo marginatis, elytris crebre ac distincte punctatis.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*, at light).

Very like *D. Marshalli*, most of the description of which will apply, with the exception of the four yellow spots, of which no trace is here visible. The disk of the elytra being deep black, the base, which in that species is occupied by the basal yellow spot, is here margined with red like the rest of the margin, and this colour even extends down the suture in an indistinct manner. The scutellum is black, but the thorax in both examples wants the black vitta or any basal indication of it. The front angles and sides are narrowly edged with yellow, this colour ceasing before the hind angles are reached. I think with Herr Weise, to whom I sent one of the two examples, that this is a distinct species from *D. Marshalli*, and it was found at a very distant locality.

Chilomenes Weisei, sp. n.

Orbicularis, testacea; thorace parvo, brevi, quam elytra multo angustiore, basi punctisque duobus nigris, sutura tenuissime nigra; corpore subtus piceo; pedibus rufo-testaceis.

Long. 5-6 millim.

Hab. Natal, Umkomaas River (*Marshall*).

Orbicular, as wide as, or wider than, long, the thorax very small for the insect, the elytra very much inclined, with extremely wide epipleuræ; the pattern of the thorax is very simple, consisting of two dots, somewhat triangular, and a plain unindented black basal margin terminating before the hind angles. Owing to the inclination of the elytra, the base of the thorax is widely V-shaped. Elytra nearly hemispherical, their margins a little expanded, punctuation scarcely visible, testaceous, their suture narrowly and the scutellum black; at their base they are very much wider than the small thorax, so that the humeral angles are quite outside the sides of the thorax. Four examples are before me.

Chilomenes picticollis, sp. n.

Orbicularis, fere hemisphaerica, nigra, fere lævis; capite prothoraceque albidis, hoc maculis duabus triquetris discoidalibus, basi tenuiter (utrinque angulariter) dilatato, punctisque duobus oblongis sublateralibus, interdum cum basi ligatis nigris; elytris testaceis, sutura, margineque tenui, et scutello nigris; pedibus nigris; tibiis, tarsis, femorumque apicibus testaceis.
Long. 4·5–5 millim.

Hab. Natal, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

Orbicular, the width equal to the length; thorax twice and a half or three times as wide as long, front angles acute and depressed, their margins with those of the sides very narrowly reflexed and black. The markings are:—two triangular spots on each side of the middle; their longest axis is transverse and their bases are opposed; two oblong spots near each side, in one of two examples sent united to the narrow black base; the basal black line widens into an angular denticulation on each side. The elytra are very obsoletely punctured; their black margin commences a little before the shoulders, and occupies the slightly expanded margin, becoming very narrow at the apex, the suture very finely margined with black. The scutellum is black and impunctate. The body beneath is black, but each abdominal segment has a small yellow spot on each side; the legs are black, with yellow tibiæ and tarsi; the tips of the femora and the trochanters are also yellowish.

This insect has the appearance at first sight of many South-African Coccinellidæ; in particular it resembles *Enopia cinctella*, Muls., though the orbicular shape and the smaller size are different, the latter being an oblong insect of 6 millim. which occurs at the Cape (Stellenbosch). It is also, as Herr Weise, to whom I sent one, remarks, distinct by the remarkable pattern of the thorax.

Chilomenes geisha, sp. n.

Oblongo-orbicularis, testacea; capite albo, prothorace nigro, angulis anticiis macula subquadrata, ad angulos posticos protracta, margineque antica albis; elytris rufo-testaceis, sutura margine tenui et scutello nigris; corpore subtus nigro-piceo; abdominis lateribus flavis.
Long. 4·5 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

Var. ? minor, prothoracis basi latius nigra, elytris testaceis.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (*Marshall*).

In the typical example of this species the head and thorax are white, the latter having a broad central vitta and a line along the base black, leaving the front margin and a squarish spot occupying the whole side and front angle white. The elytra are of a fine orange-yellow, slightly clouded on their disk, with the suture and the margins (except at the base) narrowly black. The punctuation is fine and close. The thorax is transverse, not so wide as the elytra, but still almost forming a continuous outline with them, its base much rounded and continuous with the rounded sides, so that there is no hind angle.

Herr Weise, to whom I sent the typical example, remarks that it must stand near *Cydonia circumclusa*, Muls. That insect was described from a single female example from Benin, West Africa, and Crotch, who had seen it, considered it a small example of *C. dorsalis*, Oliv. The Delagoa Bay insect has much the appearance of a *Verania*, e. g. it is almost marked exactly as the var. of *V. discolor* recorded by me as *bifurcata* from Birma.

The specimens from Delagoa Bay are rather smaller than the single type, and have the black vitta confused in the more extended black of the base. At the same time their colour is not so rosy.

Exochomus? justitiae, sp. n.

Orbicularis, nigro-piceus; elytris sanguineis, macula magna transversa postmediana communi, postice indentata nigra, margine subexplanata nigrescente: pube pruinosa grisea vestitus.
Long. 3.5 millim.

Hab. Natal, Malvern (*Marshall*).

Thorax transverse, with the front angles very much deflexed (as in *Chilocorus*), the sides straight, the angles themselves acute; the excavation for the head has the angles nearly square, being straight at the base. The punctuation of the thorax is only just visible on the disk, but is stronger at the sides. The head is much deflexed (as in *Cryptognatha*) in the single example before me; both it and the thorax are pitchy black, with the sides of the thorax becoming reddish. The elytra are of a rich blood-red, with a black mark very similar to that of *Cyrtaulis sellata*. This mark is produced backwards on the suture and somewhat obliquely at its sides without reaching either the apex or the margins. The punctuation is distinct and thick at the humeral angles and along the blackish sides, but is very minute on the disk, although very close and obsolete. The scutellum, legs, and body are black. The whole insect above is pubescent.

This insect is almost a mimic of *Cyrtaulis sellata*, described in the present paper, and is, it will be observed, from the same locality (Malvern). Although I am not sure that it is correctly referred by me to *Exochomus*, and Crotch has referred another species (*E. uropygialis*, Muls.) to *Brumus* expressly on the ground of its pubescence, I do not think that character alone sufficient to cause their exclusion.

The single example sent was found on *Justicia origanoides*, a plant of the natural order Acanthaceæ; and it would be interesting to know whether it feeds on scale or aphid and whether in company with the *Cyrtaulis*.

Lotis bipunctiger, sp. n.

Orbicularis, niger fere glaber; elytrorum margine modice expanso, disco puncto flavo mediano, ad marginem duplo magis quam ad suturam approximato.
Long. 2 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

The colour of this little insect is jetty black, excepting the red spot on each elytron, which is placed at one third of the width of the disk from the margin. The thorax is transverse, its base inclined on each side as in *Chilocorus*; a very fine marginal line in its middle; a depression runs across from the corner of the frontal excavation, and is represented on the elytra by a small and vague fossa. The angles and sides of the thorax appear to be finely coriaceous and subpubescent.

Platynaspis obscura, sp. n.

Fere hemisphærica, nigra, breviter densius cinereo-pubescent; elytris rufo-brunneis, apicem versus nigricantibus, nitidis.
Long. 3·5 millim.

Mas, capite angulisque anticis prothoracis aurantiacis.

Femina, capite prothoraceque nigris.

Hab. Natal, Malvern, Isipingo, Umkomaas River (*Marshall*).

The punctuation of this species is very fine, close, and obsolete; that on the head and thorax is just visible under a Coddington lens. It is black, with red legs and red elytra, which become suffused with black towards the apex; in some specimens this is only visible as a small cloud towards and before the apex, while in others the whole apex is blackish. The pubescence is short and pruinose. The thorax is of nearly continuous outline with the elytra, transverse, its front angles much depressed and its base with an exceedingly

fine marginal line. The scutellum obscurely red. The legs are blackish, with red tibiæ and tarsi. The abdomen is red, excepting in the middle and at the base. Herr Weise, to whom I sent this with an example of *P. rufipennis*, Gerst., from Zanzibar, has had the kindness to examine it, and considers it distinct from the latter, which it very closely resembles, but which does not show the black cloud at the apex.

Four specimens are before me—two males (with red heads and red angles to the thorax), one of these is from Isipingo and one from Malvern; and two females?, one from Isipingo and the other from the Umkomaas River.

Chilocorus cruentus, sp. n.

Orbicularis, saturate sanguineo-rufus; elytris nigris, singulis plagia magna, e maculis duabus (antere multo majore) formata, sanguinea.

Long. 5·5 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury, Lesapi River (*Marshall*).

This *Chilocorus* comes in the same section as *C. Marshalli*; the head, thorax, underside, and legs are of a fine blood-red; punctuation hardly exists except on the sides of the elytra; the latter are deep shining black, with a large blood-red mark on each, evidently formed from two united spots, of which the anterior is much the larger; these spots may be possibly quite disunited in some varieties, as in the only two examples before me they are nearly so. Both examples were found in November, one in 1897, the other in 1899.

I do not know any *Chilocorus* which approaches very near to this.

The form of this species is oblong-ovate and rather convex, the colour pale straw-yellow, clouded with brown in places. The numerous black markings are very small and usually surrounded on the elytra with pale rings; they are very frequently absent more or less. The thorax has an indistinct **M**, the upper and lower extremities of which are sometimes black-dotted, but the greater part is simply brown; there is in addition a black dot on each side, all of which may be absent. It is twice as wide as long, the sides much rounded, their margin reflexed. The front margin half covers the edges, but they are quite visible through it.

The elytra are wider at the base than the thorax, the humerus raised as a small tubercle, the black linear dot on which is on the inner side, and, except when it forms a line to the base, is little visible. There is a linear dot on each

elytron just below the scutellum, and one outside this with two near the suture on each form a curved longitudinal row, and seem more persistent than the rest. The apex itself is surrounded by a thin angular C-like mark, but this is usually reduced to two points at its extremities.

The antennæ in this species are short for an *Halysia*, not being so long as would reach to the base of the thorax.

Five specimens.

Chilocorus Marshalli, sp. n.

Orbicularis, convexus, fere impunctatus, sanguineo-rufus; elytrorum sutura ad basin late ad apicem tenuiter nigra, margine ab angulo basali pone medium cum plagiâ submarginali, ante apicem desinente, in medio plerumque conjuncto nigro.

Long. 6 millim.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury.

Var. Niger, capite prothoraceque rufis, hoc late nigro-vittato, punctoque subapicali rufo.

Hab. Mashonaland, Salisbury (*Marshall*).

This beautiful *Chilocorus* comes into Crotch's Section B, with the "thorax reddish orange," but there is nothing like it known to me. Both the type form and the variety were found by Mr. Marshall feeding on scale-insects on the "Port Jackson willow" in October 1899.

Cyrtaulis sellata, sp. n.

Orbicularis, fere hemisphærica, nigra, parum nitida, densius griseo-pubesceus: capite prothoraceque subtilissime, elytris distincte crebre punctatis, his sanguineis, fascia transversa cum sutura in tertia parte subapicali maculam nigram cruciformem præbente. Thorax transversus, angulis anticis haud prominulis, obscure rufescentibus, lateribus subrectis.

Long. 4 millim.

Hab. Natal, Malvern (*Marshall*).

Almost hemispherical, slightly gibbous, the apex a little refuse; the general colour is pitchy black, the elytra being of a fine blood-red with a cruciform marking, and the fascia forming the arms is a rather broad common band, of which the front angles on each side are cut off a little, so as to make them appear to bend backwards; this fascia is nearer the apex than the base; the sutural part of the cross does not commence for one third from the base and the posterior

part is longer and more distinct than the anterior and does not reach the apex. The legs and underside are black, in parts pitchy; the scutellum is black. While the head and thorax scarcely exhibit punctuation, what there is being hidden by pubescence, the elytra are deeply, thickly, and evenly punctate, the punctures often confluent in short transverse rows; their margins are not expanded nor reflexed, but extremely finely margined.

This insect rather remarkably resembles the species described here as *Exochomus justitie*, taken at the same time and place, viz. Malvern, in June 1897.

One specimen is all I have seen.

Cyrtaulis sexpustulata, sp. n.

Statura et forma *C. sellatæ* similis at paullo longior, nigra, brunneo-pubescent; ore, pedibus, thoracis linea utrinque, et elytrorum punctis tribus in singulo, duobus ante medium transversim, uno ante apicem sitis, sanguineis.

Long. 4·5 millim.

Hab. Natal, Frere, Estcourt (*Marshall*).

Two specimens of this pretty species, one from each of the localities, were sent; they were found on the *Acacia horrida* in November 1892.

Cyrtaulis tristis, sp. n.

C. sexpustulatæ similis et affinis, et exemplo majori statura æqualis, sordide nigra, breviter pubescens; subtus cum pedibus, capite prothoracisque margine antico obscure rufis.

Long. 4·75 millim.

Hab. Natal, Frere (*Marshall*).

The form, size, pubescence, and sculpture of this insect are so similar to that of *C. sexpustulata*, that it is sufficient to note the absence of the red spots on the elytra and of the red line on the thorax; the entire side, front angles, and margin of the thorax are pitchy red, to which colour the general dark colour shades in a quite indefinite manner. The underside and legs are of the same obscure dark red colour.

There being but one example, it is only possible to say that this insect appears to represent a different species from the preceding.